AN AMERICAN WOMAN IN PARIS....NO. XVI. THE MERINO SHEEP OF RAMBOUILLET. Paris, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1854. The Baron received us with the utmost cordiality-but

coked surprised that the ladies insisted on seeing the flocks. We were resolute-caught up our frocks and waited only for marching orders. But to traverse bara yards in cloth shoes and white stockings seemed a dubious and-reaking to our bost We compremised by accepting sabots (wooden overshoes) then repassed the gate way, crossed the road, and entered another yard similar to the first, except that it was surrounded on three sides only by barns explusively for sheep. The walks were all laid with straw, which becoming wern and soiled, is thrown upon an adjacent compost

The ancestors of this royal flock were presented by the Spanish severeign to Louis XVI in 1786. At that time the genuine l'auler Merinos were monopolized by the Spanish Government Twenty years earlier a few had been experted to Saxony and some to France. In 1808 the monoply was destroyed by the invasion of the French. Several thousand were sent to England, and the remainder of the Government flock was purchased by a Spanish General and Mr. Jarvis, then Consul from the United States to Spain. The Merinos which had been previously sent to France were divided in to two flocks-one of which ultimately came into the possession of a private cultivator - the other has been retained at Rambouillet as the private property of the reigning sovereign, or during the republics, as that of the nation.

This latter flock has been kept entirely free from other

blood. Its inter marriages have been restricted to its own relations so religiously as those of the English and German royal families, and thus a Merino prince at Rambouiliet has the right to say mon frere or mon course to any sovereign in Europe, except that of this French Empire, but with more good will and honesty than Nicholas he may, wi hout compromising royal efiquette, address this one as mon bon ani, for no ex led princes ever owed more gratitude to their pro tector. They hold in perpetulty a Government domain, and a French nobleman is their almoner.

An Austrian gentleman who had spent several days in the Baron's family for the purpose of examining the flocks and selecting some for his own country, joined us in the pard. Then commenced the discussion of strength of constitution against purity of race. The Imperialists stood for blood, as if by chance some drops of divinity glowed in sheepish veirs. I found that the Queen of Spain would as seen betroth the Infanta to her meanest subject as that the Baron would consent to the alliance of a Merin prince as with any but her own royal cousins. The subject became exalted-hesitations and explications became tedious, and the ladies were appealed to as interpreters. On this occa-sion I trust my intelligence was opened to something like a proper appreciation of normal sheepdom.

As I took breath in listening to my French and English instructor, I noticed that the Austrian was a gentleman of 45 or 50 years of age, in a neat morning suit which included immaculate linen and a white waistcost. The Baron wore graver garments, yet looked a gentlemen, and either might have joined the ladies at an elegant Parisian dejeuné. We talked as we walked and first entered the primary department. Here were lambhins of two months old and upward-large as I supposed their grand mothers would be Some had smooth forcheads, others budding horns, and others turned back gracefully their curling cornus and were between them something like the long combs which little girls have to keep the hair out of their eyes. It was a slender iron machine with a screw, to prevent the horns growing too near the head-thus causing irritation and loss of weel. One youngster's bide was covered with raffles and collars, which were said to portend a heavy fleece. We next entered the apartments of the yearly princesses but of what amazen size! The Austrian led one to me. I pressed her fleece; it yielded but slightly, so thick was the woel. He opened it like the leaves of a book. I read its fineners in the small crimp of its fibers. The parting was a narrow, clean pink line The sheep are very gentle and instead of running from us, seemed anxious to regard the fashion of our garments. We looked in upon the young male fraternity—then were presented to the patriarchs. This was my first interview with royalty. I stood in awe before these horned heads. One of huge stature, like an Egyptian Sphynx, deigned to touch my hand to his lips He had an amiable, genia! Louis XVI face-a real Bourbon nose—that is, a little hooked. His forehead was shaded by luxuriant locks, and a right royal ruffle, frilled full like Queen Bess's or Henry IV's wound around his neck. Instead of the short culottes of the present court and of some of hie own peers and descendants, he were long wooly drapery about his ankles worthy the Sultan of a Turkish havem. He doubtless had fine points as a sheep, but if he had been a man, I should have considered him more than ordirarily good looking. I was honored with a look of his hair, and received like souvenirs from others, sufficient to make a bracelet. Many of the old sheep were the iron machine between their horns. Their tails were six and eight inches

broad and very wooly.

Four and six hundred dollars is a common price for those fine bucks. Some at 18 months old yield a fleece of 25 or 28 pounds of unwashed wool, and this of the finest quality. They are too large and stout to be handled like the ordinary sheep at the washing. The surface of their fleeces is black and oily. The dirt does not easily penetrate the wool, which is so even that in the locks presented to me I found the se at the roots.

Our American, who had purchased largely at Rambouil-let, and also from private flocks crossed with other varieties of the Spanish Merinos, considered that the Rambouillet flock had degenerated from its exclusiveness, and was losing some of the distinguishing characteristics of the best Merinos He remarked that many of the sheep had now bare logs and no wool on the tops of their heads and that this change is more apparent now than it was ten years ago. The average size also smaller than in two private flocks in the vicinity, and its produce of lambs much less. At Rambouillet 260 ewes gave only 180 lambs, while in a neighboring Merino flock 200 ewes gave 230 almbs Though numbers, size, an I weight of fleece is gained by the latter, something is lost in the fine

In speaking of the inability of Americans to find now pure Merinos in Spain, the Baron remarked that there still ex-isted untainted flecks, but that they were accessible only through strong Government interest, and that since M. Turget was his relative, he hoped to succeed in finding them. Here I was obliged to apologize for the injury ren-dered by our Embassador to his friend, but cleared our nation from the scandal on the ground that M. Soulé was In rainy weather the sheep are kept entirely under cover.

They eat three times a day-a breakfast of straw and hav unchopped—and the straw big as pipe-stems, which a re-publican sheep would only turn up his nose at At mounthey cat straw, hay and beets—lacking only the oil and vinegar of a French salad. The supper is like the breakfast, unless one dish be changed for clover or some other dried gress or herb. They are allowed water at discretion, but not to eat between meals, simply because they are glad to eat all that is given them at meal-time. Their tables are long, shallow wooden troughs, suspended from the ceiting of their pens ro as to yield to pressure, and thus to expose less the esters to accidents from bumping.

Each sheep has a number, which is its family namenotches in the cars indicate genealogy. Too arms of France and the letter R are branded on their horns. The

your ger ones bear the imperial Esgle. Records are kept of births, deaths and marriages, as

cerefully as in Hume's History of England Formerly one public annual sale was held at Rambouillet. Now those to be disposed of may be purchased at any time

after the value of the sheep has been determined. Five bundred, I believe, is the fixed maximum number of sheep to be retained, and those always of the choicest quality.

Some of the sheep limped from a disease in the foot, but

this can now be so easily cured that it gives no alarm None, however, are sold which are not in a perfectly sound

It was noon-we had spent an hour and a half in the sheep folds. The shepherds sat down among their flocks to eat their lunch of bread and cheese. An old woman who cleaned the beets for the cutting machine held out her hand

The Baron invited us to breakfast with his wife. We found no occasion to refuse. It seemed strange to enter a veritable barn-yard to find the front door of a Baroness residence, but this seems to be the fashion for imperial as well as other farm houses. There is a real equality in this style of living. Horses, cattle, sheep and fowl are as well housed as their noble masters. A servant in a red jacket opened the door for us. We crossed an antechamber and ne room and entered the salon, or drawing room, you would say in England, or parlor in America.

It was a large square apartment, uncarpoted, but with a polished waxed oak floor, made of small pieces arranged in geometric figures. Detached pieces of rich carpeting lay before each chair as foot-mats. A wood fire glowed within a white marble chimney piece. A bust of the Emperor

steed on a table at the opposite end of the room. Family portraits in military costumes hung upon the walls. One the father of the present Baron, wore the French cross hung with a red ribbon and a fereign badge of honor hung with blue. Mirrors, and "what nots," filled with mu-eums of porcelain, bronzes and flowers covered the rest of the walls. The Baronness entered. We were presented as Americans, and then I learned the secret of our cordial reception

AU REVOIR. GOSSIP FROM VIENNA .- The following bits of intelligence from Vienna we take from a private letter just

received from that city: "Of local news there is next to none. The Vienna garrisen, which until lately consisted of about 30,000 men, has been greatly reduced by the regiments sent into Hungary and Italy. Russian uniforms are by no means so numerous as they were before Count Orloff's visit. At a magnificent ball, given two evenings since at the British Embassy. not one of the Russian Legation was present, while the greater part of the Austrian Court were there and appeared to be in excellent spirits. The beautiful days of the Carnival end with the first of March, when the Viennese will agein return to their senses. It needs no Orpheus and Terpsichere to make them perfectly wild with the excitaments of the opera and the dance. During the Carnival, all Vienna, from the members of the Imperial Court down to the paupers fed by charity, have been in a continual whirl, so that I have come to regard dancing as the natural state of man. Nothing seems to check the wild revelry, not even the surges of revolution, which are beating against the ramperts of the Empire. Everything, however, is conducted with the utmost politeness and decorum. An American cannot help being at home with the Viennese gentlemen. although his sensibility may at first be shocked by seeing them fall into each other's arms, and, despite mustacles of a Russian growth, kiss each other like little girls.

"As to the ladies, it would be very difficult to travel where they are not pretty as well as kind. The Viennese ladies by no means correspond to the idea I once attached to the words Frozen and Domen. A blue-stocking would be a curlesity. I never saw reason to associate them with ice-Jerny Lind and her husband are expected among us in the course of a few days. It is announced that she will give several concerts in Vienna. The Tischklopfen (table rappings) have also found their way to the imperial city, although they do not operate upon the alow and do liberative Germons in the same manner as they affect the more excitable Americans. On the whole, there is something in the Geisterkloyfen (spirit rappings) which exactly suits the transcendentalism of the Germans. A few days since I had a long sitting with Bibesco, the oracle of there things in Vienna. I hear of no other results good or bad from the same than that a few fortuna e lottery have been bought after consulting the spirits and that certain ladies more than a thousand weeks old (the German of sweet reventeen) have consulted them upon questions concerning their future. A friend, who has a monomania for Orientel affairs, read to me a few nights since from a Persian newspaper that the spirits are also doing their work at Teheran, the capital of that empire."

INDIA.

Extract from a private letter communicated for The Tribune. Bomnay, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1854.

I have recently received several letters from companies and individuels in the United States, inquiring into the probable advantages of starting a line of American steamers from Bombay to Singapore and China. (Japan ?) and my answers have invariably been decidedly favorable to the

answers have invariably been decidedly favorable to the enterplize. Occupying my present position, I cannot be expected to recommend a measure so certain to interfere with the interest of subjects of a foreign power, and I can only make a statement of facts as they occur.

By an act of Home Department, Fort William, 4th March, 1848, "The several ports of Bengal and Bombay "are epen to the trade of all foreign ships at the same rates "of duty on import and export goods, as are charged upon "such goods on British bottoms."

By the same set, the "interportal trade of all the territories subject to the Government of the East India Company is now entirely free of duty to all nations."

The mail steamers of the Post Office Company are the only ones running between Bombay, Madras, Calcutts, Singapore and China, and they are totally inadequate to supply the wants of the trade. The want of a regular line has been long felt and acknowledged, though Indian enterprize has never yet established one, and we still have the lumbering and irregular means of conveyance and carriage, at the same enormous rates.

The average annual export of the single item of opism.

riege, at the same enormous rates.

The average annual export of the single item of opium, from Bombay alone, is 56,000 chests, and the average freight for the past year was 14 runees per chest of 131 lbs. Foreign cool is imported to India duty free. The price of the Welsh and Newcastle article here ranges from 12 to 15

ces per ton. hippers prefer rending their opium by steamers, of en-ing double the freight charged by ellippers, and were a col steamers to be established to morrow between Bombey and Chine, they would at once receive full patronage at the highest rates.

at the highest rates.

There is abundant employment here for four times the present number of steamers, and I think I am warranted in believing, in the present age of change, enterprize and improvement, that a long period will not clapse before we hall the fine lines and graceful mould of the American steamers regularly in our waters, a link of the great chain surrounding the Globe. I am, Sir, as ever, yours truly, EDWARD ELY.

TEXAS

I BAAS.
From The New-Orleans Pleasune, March 15.
By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana, Capt. Smith.
we have received dates from Galveston to the 12th inst.
The following statement of the amount of cotton now on
hand at the different landings on the Trinity River has
been furnished to the editor of The Presbyterian, by a
gentleman well acquainted with the facts:
Landings. No Bales. Landings. No Bales.
Wild Cat Bluff 1,606 Brookfield's 900
TO DEC CASE DIGHTER TO A STATE OF THE PROPERTY
Pine Bluff 1900 Cairo

landing, 1,000, together with a large amount on hand Stock in the Galveston and Brazes Canal, to the amount

of \$25,000, was sold at auction, in Galveston, on the 10th. It averaged sixty cents on the dollar. Heavy rains have fallen in Fort Bend and Washington Counties.

ounties.

The Dullas Herald says the citizens of Dallas have of red the Captain of the steamboat Kate \$5,000 to proced with his vessel to that place.

The Western Texas says that the spring business at San ntonio is beginning with a briskness that "speaks vol

The Houston Telegraph states that "speaks vol"umes for the prosperity of our business men."

The Houston Telegraph states that flat boats have been
built at the mouth of Davidson's Creek, and several land
logs above the month of the Yagua, and loaded with cotten, and are waiting for a rise in the Brazos to descend to
the mouth of the river.

A letter from near Fort Merrill, published in The Nacces

says: erious affair has occurred at the head waters of the "A serious affair has occurred at the head waters of the Sulphur, in the shape of an attack made upon citizens encamped there. The assailants hung around the camp and continued firing all night, killing one man, name yet unknown. It being in the night, the attacked could not tell whether their chemics were Mexicans or Indians, although generally believed to be the latter, and, so nearly as could be judged from the sound, they were armed with muskets or excepts. A party of riflemen started out this morning to bring the man killed, and to obtain, if passible, some clue to the character of the maranders. The commanding officer of the post here, Fort Merrill, is determined to ascertain whether they were Indians or Mexicans."

The Valley notices the arrival at Corpus Christi of Col. Roberts, U. S. Rifler, who, after passing through the Mexican war unharmed, came near losing his life at Vera Crazby the falling of his horse while taking an evening ride with Col. Kinney, remaining in an unconscious state for

by the falling of his horse while taking an evening ride with Col. Kinney, remaining in an unconscious state for several months, and now but just recovered sufficiently to resume his command.

The Hastrop Advertiser, speaking of the new steamer recently built on the Colorado, says:

"The Water Moccasin started down the river on the 22d inst. If some wicked snag does not cave her in, she will keep on until she reaches Matagoria, where the machinery awaits her. A large number of citizens went on beard, and accompanied her several miles down the river. Although the river is at this time very low, she glides along with little or no rubbing. When she returns we shall all have plenty of sugar, molasses, flour, salt, collection and Irish potatoes. However, it is for her interest not to glat the up country market the first trip, for that of course would cause great diminution in freight."

The following lines, by S. C. Hall, were written duri the West India Emancipation excitement, as a motto for a splendid gold cup to be presented by a Committee of West India proprietors to their Chairman, the Marquis of Chan des, in token of gratitude for his exertions in retarding the progress of slave emancipation. We have taken the liberty to substitute the name of a more modern though equally notorious brakeman on the car of human progress:

Behold this cap! this cape gold!
That freemen to a freeman give:
Formed as rich cost: a price unteild!
The shows of the slave
Drink Douglas! 'tis a noble draught,
A richly-grimoned flood.
No! 'swat not eve the stream be quaffed.
Drink! 'tis a brother's blood!

NAVIGATION ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER RESUMEN-The steamers City of Hartford and Granite State have commenced their daily trips to Hartford.

- -- | USLIFORNIA-Latham, McDougall-2.

LIQUOR-SELLING AND LIQUOR-SELLERS.

The progress of the various industrial pursuits and callings is a subject of general interest to society. The wealth-iest and the highest in the community ought not to consider the occupation and condition of the lowest as beneath his attention, since society like the material world is composed of atoms, the aggregate of which makes it just what it is The primitive rock is no more certainly a part of the earth than the dirty deposits which lay along the river courses, and in like manner the people of Fifth avenue no more certainly are a part of the community than the rag and bonepickers which strup the abundant fith of the metropolis It is not impossible that this plain yet scarcely recognized fact may be demonstrated according to the bloody formulas of France half a century ago. But whether this be so or not, it is a demonstrable fact that society has an interest in every shirt maker as truly as in every stock broker, in every type setter as well as in every architect, in every ragpicker as well as in every mer-hant, in every scavenger a well as in every millionaire. The priest and the people, the lawyer and the clients, the doctor and the patients, lawgivers and law-subjects, editors and news-readers, all classes the highest and the lowest have an laterest in wha the other parties, which make up society, are doing. And as the rich and high are the small minority of the whole. they cannot claim so much interest as the workers of all grades, kinds, and conditions, who make up the vast ma-

It is said to be a fair rule that a tree is known by its fruits, and we have heard this rule road thus, ' a workman is known by his chips.' To show one's handiwork teemed the surest recommendation of one's business. The shoemaker fills his show-window with elegant shoes and boots of all kinds, sizes and prices, for mon, women and children. If he can he will display in a con-pictous position the certificate or medal which some society has voted him for the best boots or shoes. Merobants in Broadway and Canni street in the day time arrange their cloths, mori note, calicoes, shows and laces in combinations which clease the passing multirude, and which by skillfully adested gas lights at night seem a part of fairy land. They have certain articles for sale which they are anxious to show off in order to entice custom to their counters. If perchance, they may point to the chigant shawl, or fasteful deleines or "sweet' velvet which the "beautiful" Miss A, or "the rich" Mrs. B, or "the lovely" Mes C is wearing. each of there ladies becomes a much more efficient hawker of merchants, goods than the miscrable bust of a show window can be. The schoolmaster is proud to point you to Lawrer E. or Minister F, or Doctor G, or Eddor H, or Author I, and tell you that he was once in his school, that he taught the boy hic, hare, hoe, and helped him to construe Latin and Greek, and begot in him a desire for elegant let ters and the mental discipline necessary to eminence in the bigher callings of life. He is proud of his work, and has

Thus of the various professions and callings of life, as a common thing, those engaged in them are auxious to give notoriety to their business by displaying the actual things

We purpose in this article to apply this wholesome rule to the business of liquor sellers. In doing this, we may be indulged in an apologetic remark for the course we latend to follow. We have watched this business in the city and in the country, at the north and at the south, at the east and at the west, in gorgeous, palace like hotels and in low dens, and we find the genus of liquor setters to be the same in all places, and the business to be always and everywhere arrended with some generic fruits. He who sells liquor to percess of victors appetite for a shilling a glass will as cortainly be made as personally mean in the and as if he took an humbler den and sold bad liquor at three cents a drink. The principle is a plain one, and is this: the most lity-fingered, delicate lady will as certainly dirty her fingers if she engage in duty work as the veriest scavenger. Dirty work will communicate its own qualities to those who engage in it, no matter how they do it, nor where. If this be a general law of all localities, then the course we shall pursue in this article will not be unfair to any of the parties, in de-cribing Equor selling and liquor sellers in a particular locality-not the worst to be named by a great deal, as the index to the

business and its agents everywhere. We wish also to say that we have no occasion to deal in fiction at all, since the facts are sufficiently horrible without pairting in the least. Exaggeration is nearly out of the question in this case, and the only room for fiction must be found in stating facts as less dreadful than they actually oc-

cur. Let us to the work : The locality we shall describe is the township of Rumston, and should we succeed in describing its liquor selling and I quor sellers we doubt not the hundreds of thousands of TRIEUNE readers will select at least one thousand places in different parts of the country as the place described. In very general terms, then, we may say that Rumston has great natural facilities for effording its population a good living, and in connection with industry and economy to make the most of its taxable male inhabitants free holders. The land is not so high-priced as to preclude any industrious and conomical family from residing in their own house and pasturing at least one cow on their own globe. The business of the place affords work to willing workers, and at such fair prices as that, extraordinary calamities excepted, there werkers ought to save something over and above the expense of good food and clothes, and a place in the school for "the bairns." And yet the prices of labor and the cost of living are such, that to live comfortably and yet save something for "a rainy day," will require an esteppe on all extravagant and unnecessary outgoes. Any day in a week will use up the profits of that week, and should be lose two or three days in the week, his living for that week will have cost him more than his labor has brought in. While this is true of the laboring population of Runston, the fact has been proved several times that the wealthier classes are not rich enough to bear up against any very protracted extravagatice. Their gallant ship may sail lorger with a leak in her bull then the poor man's

cockle shell, but the time comes when the look sinks her. This is an accurate description of the capitalists and laborers of the community of Rumston, and we imagine its truthfulness is adapted to a thousand other places in all

parts of the country.

In this town of some three thousand souls, there are about fifteen liquor-sellers, of whom four are licensed inn keepers. The proportion is one rum seller to every two hundred people, but only four are licensed to sell in measures smaller than a quart. The county treasury receives just forty dol lars a year from these gentlemen, being the fee of ten dol lars each which the four tavern keepers pay annually for the renewal of their licenses. The remaining eleven pay nothing except the general property tax. It is not exaggeration to say that these fifteen liquor-reliers pay not a farthing over forty dollars a year as the tax on their legitimate business to defray the general expenses of society, such as sustaining jail and poor house expenses, those of criminal presecution, salaries of officers, State expenses, and so forth. Some of them own taxable property and pay proportionately, but the most of them are without much more property than a place to put liquer in, and some of

them own nothing.

Here we have one side of the balance sheet. Let us look at the other. The psuperism of Rumston growing directly or indirectly out these fifteen liquor shops and taverns costs five hundred dollars a year. The prosecution of crime, caused in the same way, must be half as much. That is, the liquor business in this community puts for y dellars into the county treasury, and draws out to support its paupers and control its criminals seven hundred and dollars, a sum of money which eventually comes out of The tex pavers at large. That is, the liquor business, supposing it to be entirely legal, takes out of the public treasury seven hundred and ten dollars more than it puts in.

But after all, this view is not insupportable, provided the general interests of society are advanced by the outlay and the individuals of society not injured, but rather benefitted than otherwise. We must open a distinct column for the actual product of the business, which may be added to the above seven hundred and ten dollars. It is a common observation, that a tavern or liqu rehop will create its own custom. The temptation offered will draw in some victims, and like a cancer the cvil enlarges steadily until it becomes unmanageable. It can be shown on data which will satisfy a candid judge that in Rumston, the confirmed drunkards and occasional drunkards, by the less of time, by extravagance in consequence of this habit, by sickness, coctor's bills, &c., sacrifice annually ten thousand dollars. This is not half the actual trush, but let it stand at that. This is a double pecuniary loss. The drinkers lose the money and society loses it, since frugality would have added that amount to the taxable property of the community. But this is not the worst of this case pecuniarily, since ex-cepting the amount actually paid for liquor and dector's fees, that sum is absolutely thrown away. The three days' werk which a drunkard does not do in a week are worth

benefit of that. It is so much money sunk

are several establishments in Rumston which employ from twenty to one bundred hands each. The time rolls of these establishments show that the liquor business interferes with the industry of the men. The temperate men usually

are prempt and reliable, while those who frequent any of the fifteen drinking places are losing time and cannot be re-fied on. Many of these are the best of operatives, but often when orders are pressing hardest these men are the drankest. The foreman of one establishment employing some thirty hands estimates the actual out and out damage done his employer during the last season by rum at not a cent less than one thousand dollars, and if all the employers in Emission were to compute their damages during the same period and from the same cause, they would put it not less

han five thousand dellars. Let us strike the balance. Our fifteen Equor sellers pay for the privilege of seiling rum just forty dollars The pauperism and crime consequent thereupon cost seven hundred and fifty dollars. Those who drink lose thereby not less then ten thousand dollars, and this is a damage to their employers of at least five thousand dollers. The want of an interdict on liquors, amounting to their absolute outlawry, in Rumston costs annualty \$15 750, for which sacrifice the liquor selling business of the place pays only \$47. The nal loss then is lifteen thousand seven hundred and ten dellers.

This is a singular deduction, but we believe it to be entirely sustained by facts, and if the pecuniary aspects of this particular traffic are not very much in its favor, when we ome to compare this with any other business pursued in Rumston we can detect no such pecuniary results. The shoemaker, the blacksmith, the carpen'er, the cabinetmaker, the merchant, the farmer, labor on in their respecreach of pauperism, crime, sickness, less, damage to those to whom they sell their wares, we can see that they are doing that which promotes the general good of society and increases its wealth. We leave our tax-payers to draw their own inferences as to the urgent necessity of such an outlawry of this business, which very sparingly adds to the general treasury of society, and very greedily draws out of that treasury the means of supporting itself and its

The Indian Chief Logan —A monument to the memory of the brave and eloquent Indian Chief Logan is to be created on the grounds comprising the site of Fort Alleghan and the ancient village of Occo, within the limits of the City of Auburn — According to the traditions of the Cayuga Indians, as we learn from a letter of Da ne ho gaws, the presiding Sachem of the Iroquois, Logan was a Cayuga, and was horn in the Cayuga country, but at what time is not said; that while he was young he emigrated with a portion of his tribe to the South, and subsaquently to the West, where he became connected with the Shawnee nation, then living in Ohio; that by his talents he attained to the rank of Chief, and soon became the inost prominent leader of his nation, particularly in their civil attained to the rank of Cutef, and soon became the most embent leader of his nation, particularly in their civil lairs, having received much instruction in the Indian vil polity from his father, (Shikellinus, he being familiar th the Iroqueia code. Logan lived in a little villager artise Chio, where he was the acknowledged ruler of its habitants, who were known to the whites as "the friendiffinibitants, who were known to the whites as "the friend"ly indiane." At one time, as Legan's band, including
his femily and kindred, were returning, some from the lahert of the field and others from the sports of the chase,
they were waylaid by Capt Cresop's party and all killed.
The few left in the village with Legan fled into the wood,
leaving him slone. The transaction caused suspicion to
be raised against him among the Shawnees, and he applied to the Iroqueis for as-intance. It was proposed that,
as the Shawnees did not incline to avenge the wrong, that
the Iroqueis send out a war party to protect Logan from
unjust suspicions of intending wrong. This was finally
overraled by the Sackema, who resolved to send a depatation of wise men with Logan to make complaint and demand reparation of the proper authorities. This was
done, Logan binneif making the talk and setting forth his
grievances. It was at this time, according to my underdone. Legan binned making the talk and setting forth his grievenees. It was at this time, according to my understanding of the tradicion—writes the Caler Done ho gaws—that he delivered that truly pathetic and cloquent appeal, Sir, in which power of genius is combined with the most intense feeling, rendering it worthy to be classed among the choicest effusions of the greatest orators of any age. I have seen Mr. Mayer's denial of the Logan story, but his effort appears to me a laborious attempt to conceal or wise out the ingletious stigma that must forever rest or wipe out the inglerious stigms that must forever rest upon Capt. Cresop's character. Logan received no satisfaction, and sending home the Iroquois deputation, and labering under his heavy misfortunes, he retired all are into the woods, and there died unhonored and unmourned.

LARE SUPERIOR. - Mr. P. Vandeventer, on old resident

Lake Superior.—Mr. P. Vandeventer, an old resident of Lapointe, in a letter to the editor of The Democrat, dated Jap. 30, says:

"The small pox has found its way to this place. It was brought here by the two Messrs. Roys, who came through from St. Paul. It rather throws a damper on as. We were spending the winter fast, I sesure you. I saw a statement in The Democrat, a short time since, complaining that previsions were scarce this winter. This is a mistake. I have spent several winters here, and have never known better fare among the inhabitants than the present season."

Gerge R. Stinitz, Esq., one of the enterprising pioneers of Ford du Lac, Lake Superior, came through from the St. Leuis River to Stillwater last week, by the new road. In a leiter to us, written from Stillwater, on Saturday, he

The rester to a service of the public by cartioning the venturescene from starting to Lake Superior via the new rente, unless they are properly provided with provisions and baggage, conveyance and facilities for camping.

"We came down in four and a half days traveling time, but the read is not sufficiently opened for double teams.

"We came down in lour and a name asy revenue.
but the road is not sufficiently opened for double teams.
Single horse trains are the best, and on such the amount
of load cannot exceed 600 pounds to the horse.

"The amount of supplies on the lake is barely sufficient
to keep the people already there until the opening of
navigation, which will not probably be before the lat of June. The lake is frozen farther out and deeper than has been known during the memory of the oldest voy ageurs. [Minnesots Democrat, 1st.

Size of our Great Lakes.-The latest measurements of our fresh water seas are those :

The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its

The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 988 feet; elevation 627 feet; area 32,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 360 miles; its greatest breadth 108 miles; mean depth 990 feet; elevation 567 feet; area 13,600 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 990 feet; elevation 574 feet; area 20,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth is 84 feet; elevation 255 feet; area 6,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; greatest breadth 65 miles; its mean depth is 500 feet; elevation 262 feet; 6,600 square miles.

262 feet; 0,000 square miles.

The total length of all five is 1,585 miles, covering an area altogether of upward of 90,000 square miles. ----

A Lapy -John Van Dusen, Conductor on the Hamil-A Lany —John Van Dusen, Conductor on the Hamilton and Dayton (Onio) Railroad, tells this story.

One day there came on board of the cars, from one of the up country stations, a very pretty, genteel young lady, or roste for this city. She was alone, so I waited on har to a good scat, and made her as comfortable as possible. It was a few minutes before the starting hour, and she was so agreeable and so talkative, I lingered and we had quite a pleasant chat. Afterwards, when collecting the tickets, she detained me again an instant, and gave me some fine peaches, which she said came from her failher's orchard, in the country; and I began to think that I had not met with such a charming lady passenger for many a day. Well, we arrived at the depot—there I attended her to a carriage, handed her up the capet bag, and after all, when do you think he said !"

New, we thought of course, that the lady would say,

what do you think she said !"

Now, we thought of course, that the lady would say, very, politely. "Thank you, sir" smile like a gleam of surshine, and the carriage would roll off, our friend John would how an adieu, and with a sigh, perhaps, turn away and forget the matter. So we stated that as our supposi-

n. No," said John, "she did no such thing; but just as r foot was on the step, she turned, and with a sort of look ! can't describe, observed:

"You must consider this, sir, merely a car acquaintance

"You must consider this, sir, merely a car acquaintance. You must not expect to be recognized if we chance to meet enywhere che," and John drew a long breath.

"What cld you say!" we asked.

"Why, I thought that rather uncivil at least, so I re-

"Why, I thought that related the plied very quickly—
"Certainly not, medam: I was just going to remark that you must not feel elighted if unnoticed by me anywhere but on the ears, for really we Conductors have to be careful about our acquaintances?"

"And the ledy!" said we.
"She looked guite silly as she drove off," replied John.
[Cuchasti Times.

How a World Voted on the Maine Law .- Where are the votes that Mr. * from Oshkosh left here for me to distribute at the polls ! said the husband of Mrs. K - k, to distribute at the point 1 said the hasband of Mrs. K—s on the morning of the election day. "Here they are, said she, "with the exception of those that said, 'Pro-"hibitory Liquer Law, No." Those I have made a proper "nee of. I have been exercising a little of woman's rights "this morning. You know that the law will not allow m this morning. You know that the law will not allow me this morning. You know that the law will not allow me to go to the polls and exercise the right of suffrage by depositing my vote in the ballot box, so I have taken all the votes reading Prohibitory Law, No, and placed them in a box where I have an undisputed right, over which I have full control, where no one questions my right, but all schnewledge my supremacy. I have deposited them in a box called the box stove. I have made such good use of them that when they are counted they will count

"one Yes."

And they did count one. Although she was at home attending to her domestic duties that day, yet by that act she commanded a greater inducate at the pollis, in continuing the wavering, convincing and causing others to your for the law, than all other arguments that could be used in its favor that day. The story got to the polls on the merring of the election, and the consequence was that only series votes opposed to the Maine Law was called. from two and a haif to six dollars, and nobody gets the the metring of the election, and the consequence was that only twelve votes opposed to the Maino Law were polled Business. It is so much money sunk.

But we have not reached the end of the chanter. There in that fown, to 14,040, to 14,040, to 16,000 the chart of th

CONGRESSIONAL STATISTICS.

The following tables have been prepared for the purpose of showing the number of Representatives in Congress, the number born in each State, and such other interesting facts

as have been or may be de	duced from them	STATIVES IN
WHERE BORN. Total horn in free States	XXXIId. Cong.	
Total born in slave State	97	93
Total born in England Total born in New Brum Total born in unknown	wick	1
Total		234

In the XXXIId Congress, Connections, Rhode Island and Delaware were the only States represented entirely by natives of these States, while twelve States had not a single native Representive.

Of the 24 New-York members, only 20 were, natives of

New York, and only 17 out of the 24 from Pennsylvania were born in that State. The natives of New York in Congress exceeded these of any other State. Virginia. Pennsylvania and Kentucky having the next largest number. In the XXXIIId, or present Congress, we find that Ver-

ment, Connecticut, Delaware and Virginia are the only States exclusively represented by their native sons. Of the whole New York delegation, 23 were born in that State, 17 out of the 25 from Pennsylvania, and 5 out of 21

from Obio New York has contributed nearly one sixth of the whole number in the House. Pennsylvania the next largest number and Virginia and Kentucky next in order.

There are no natives of Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wis-nein, California, Arkansas, Florida or Texas in Congress. There are five more New Yorkers in the present Con gress than in the last, four more natives of Maryland, three more Georgians, while the number of Virginians has diminished four, North Carolinians five, and Kentuckians

While 35 natives of northern States are found representing western States, only 17 born in the South represent that

ortion of our country.

ATLE showing the number of Representatives from each State in the XXXIII and XXXIIII. Congress, and the number born to each

FILE STATES	No. of Rep. in 1851. XXXIId. Gougness,	No of Rep in 1933 XXXIIIA Congress.	No Born in each State XXXIII Corgress.	No Born in each State XXXIIId. Congress.	STATES.	No. of Rep. In 1551. XXXXIId. Congress.	No. of Rep. in 1855. NXXXIII of Compress	No. Horn in each State XXXIIId Congress.	No. Born in each State XXXIIId. Congress.
Maire N. = Hamp Vermont	一日本本	8 3 11	7 5 14 12 2	9 6 12 13	Delaware Marviand Dist Colum- Virginia.	15	6 13	1 6 2 25 16	10 10 11
n island Pott New-York New Jersey Perm	24 24 25	11 4 83 5 25	13 33 6 22 10	11 37 6 92	N. Carolina. S Carolina. Georgia Alabama Misdalopi	97 8 7	8 8 8 7 5	7	21 11 9 10 1 3 1 16 11
thie	10 7 00 20	21 11 9	10	9 04 -	Misdaippi Louistana Kentocky Tennessen Missouri	18 18 5	7 5 4 10 10 7	11 11	10 11 11
Michigan Ows Nuransin California	10.03161	-0.0110-04		-	Ackaness Florida Toxas	1 2	7 2 1 2	=	
Cotal	142	144	124	130	Total	91	90	97	95

NEW-YORK TOWN MEETINGS-SUPERVI DEMOCRATS—16.
Annaville... Phos. B. Allanson.
Bridge sater Pring G. Babcock
forence... tensselser Lamen
Floyd.... Davis Musico.

ocnville ... J R Thereatt enden ... Edwis S Dunbar.

Legard Markon Lament Legard Markon Charles E Franker. Markhall Silas Clarke. Hemes Evan Jorgs Sangarde Markon Mark While 16. Democrate 16-making a tie in the Board. De Royter, A. G. Berdick, Lenex, W. E. Bestaard, Medicon, Samuel White, Sullivan, David Dunham,

Brookfield . I. V. R. Livermore

N. Collins. . . . Godfrey.
Sardinia . . B. H. Colegrove
Wales Smith Warner.
W. Seneca. Erasmus Briggs.
BEMOCRATS - 15.

MADISON CO.

Cagenovia, Lewis Ravaer,
Faton, Andrews Y Smith,
Fetter, John Hill,
Georgetown Zinad J Moseley,
Esmitten, John G Faote,
Lebusco, Jason Owen
Nelson, Justine Wells,
Stechbridge Abel H, Rawson. Smithfield ... Isaac A. Bartlett.

Kingston ... P. ter F. Cole.
Soor ties ... Peter K. Myer.
Maribeton Dr. Goo Chambers.
Was aving ... Mathematics.
Was aving ... Mathematics.
Executed ... Jacob Davis
Ever Palis ... Mathematics Etitag.
Dr. B. Lingdown ... Mathematics ... Lingdown ... And Archam DaWits.
Gardiner ... Land M. Dabols.
Shas Saxion.
Thackens Halt, Jr.
Mariborogu James C. Harconr
Mariborogu James C. Harconr
Mariborogu James C. Harconr

Stanford ... East Bryan Rhinebeck ... John N Cramer. Union Valle David D Vincent. Washington George Sweet. HAROS-5. EsatFishkill Nicholas Stripple. North East. ... Haro. Fulver. n Carpenter. SARATOGA CO.

Waterford, W. Vanderwerker,
Differs Park Nambing F. Vlacher,
F. din borgh, John K. Anderson,
Galway . Morgan Lewis,
Gractifield, Cacar Granger,
Had'ey . Robert Humphrey,
Malta . Fobert K. Landon,
Northum'd, Far'l H. Whitford.

Hadley ... Robert Humphrey.
Malta... Fobert K Landon
Moreau ... Heman K Hopkins.
Frovidence. Wm V Clark.
Saratoga. Phiness Bichardson.
Saratoga Sp Croger Walton. OSWEGO CO.

WHIG5-12.
Albion S. A. Comstock.
Grashy Cegood, Temp.
Festings. Geo Campbell.
New-Haves J. C. Gillespie.
Owero City1st Word, G. Mollison,
2d Ware D. B. Biskr.
2d Ward, J. C. Mettoon,
4th Ward. A Osborn.
Pelermo. D. Jenning.
Liebland. S. H. Mecham.
Sardy Creek O. R. Earl.
Scriba Daniel Jones.

*RIE WHIGS 22

Buffalo — Wiles 22
2d Ward. S. L. Hull,
2d Ward. N. H. Gaeder,
2b Ward. Cherle f. Clark,
2b Ward. Cherle f. Clark,
2b Ward. Wells Brecks,
11th Ward. Helry Themeson,
10th Ward. Horry S. W. Godderd.
Chernec. J. D. Warren.
Chilar. J. H. Memilian.
Fratz. Peter Barker.
E. Hamburg L. B. Littlefield.
C. Island. John Nice.
Felland. Absert Orr.
Narilla. Jesto Farroc.
Newstead. H. S. Hawking.

Wirt....

W. Seneca, Erasmus Briggs.

Buffalq—

Ist Ward. Patrick Millon.

4th Ward. F. J. Handell,

5th Ward. Alanson Webster,

6th Ward. St. Heort.

1th Ward. St. Heort.

1th Ward. Thomas Thoraber,

1th Ward. Thomas Thoraber,

1th Ward. Thomas Thoraber,

1th Ward. St. Heort.

8tant. ... Nathaniel Smith.

Colden ... P. Buffum.

Coeck Waga. — Seaman.

Edon ... Pardon Tell.

Hamburgh. Ira Barnard.

Lancaster. John Parker.

Tonawanda. R. W. Wolson.

3NY CO. ALLEGANY CO.

COUNTY.

ANY CO.

SHELLS - 2 MAROS, 13 SOPTS, Angelies ... E. H. Stanton.
Alles ... John W. Stewart.
Almond ... Benj. Colemae.
Andover ... J. Cruzen.
Birdsell ... Lars Dungan.
Burns ... J. K. Brace.
Berfisst ... D. A. Knapp.
Clarksville. Wm. Southworth.
Cancadea ... H. E. Pardy.
Friendship. W. H. Klog.
Grove ... Alexander Baily.
Independed S. Scofield.
Scio. ... H. W. Early.
W. Almond. J. B. Gibba.
Willing ... John A. Folan. Amity J M Corley
Alited Lewb Crandall
Belivar II B New ton
Cube James A Willard
Granger W C Tolly, Genrace ... Alanson Elmore.
N. Hindson, C. Trinesdell.
Osian ... John Hempton.
Bashford ... Avery Washburn.
Centreville. Tie VEEL SOIL - 1. Wightman.

HERI
WHIGS-5
Danybe Philip Jones
Fairfield Samuel A Green,
Frankfort, George Johnson
Russia Orach Moore
biara George Springer.
DEMOGRATS-13
Columbia. John Rowland.
George Springer.
Herkimer. Charles Springer.
Litchfield. Beughton Eversti MER CO.
Little Falls. Harvey D. Golvin.
Manbelm. Hirun Brost.
Manbelm. Hirun Brost.
Newport. Ira L. Gady.
Norway. Hiram T. Hocton.
Obio. Win. Copperable.
Salinury. Deniel A Northusp.
Salinury. Deniel A Northusp.
Warren. Thea C. Shomusker
Wilmurt. Not heavif from.

HERKIMER CO.

NGO CO.

DEMOCRATS—10.

Norwich ... D. M. Randall.

Prescon ... William P. Noyes.

Plymouth ... Benadam P.Ink.

Balabridge ... William Bestman.

Greene ... Charles Squires.

Gallford ... Benjamin Ives.

McDonough Winson Mathewso
Smithville ... Piles T. Hotchitas.

New Berlin Joseph Arandd.

Pharealla ... William S. Brown. Oxford ... Dwight H. Clarke. Coventry ... William Church. N. Norwich Nelson O Wood. Sherburne .. John Kershaw. SULLIVAN COUNTY.

CHENANGO CO.

Mamakat g. Alfred Norris.
Them pass. Free'ck M St. John
Fellsburgh. Fedgard Palen.
Novereinh. Arthur Falen.
Forestburgh John Buddick.
Frement. Charles W. Miles.
Bethel. Issish Breakey.

Liberty. Robt Y. Grant.
Tusten. C S Woodward.
Softs-4
Rockland. israel I. Dodge.
Lumberland O. W. Lambert
Hishland. John W Johnson.
Callicoon. Aaron Freer.
Cochecton. Alex Irvine.

Ancram Ab A Vesburgh.
Cansan. Sanuel A Barstow.
Cansan. Sanuel Barstow.
Cansan. Sanu COLUMBIA CO.

CAYUGA CO. WIIIGS 13. DEMOCRATA -11. abarn-31 Ward. C. N. Tattle, H. Huggins. M Ward ... J. Charte 4th Ward ... D. S Wes Frutts Daniel Sheldon.
Fleming Allen Mergan.
Genea Abraham Stevens.
Leevard Elisha Leffingwell
Leevard Leborn.

gomety.

barie

SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS

KENTUCKY.-The Legislature has adjourned sine die after a hard working session, during which many important bill were passed. Among the most important are two laws sim ilar to enactments upon the same subject passed by the Tennessee Legislature, viz : one to provide for a geological mivey of the State, and another increasing the salaries of Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Circuit Courts; the former to \$2,000, and the latter to \$1,800. A bill was also passed submitting to the people at the ballot box the question whether three cents additional tax upon every one hundred dellars' worth of taxable property shall be imposed in ald of Common Schools.

MICHIGAN - Hon Kinsley S. Bingham, formerly an indirection—Hold Risseys, S. Digand, forderly at its figential Democratic Corpressman from the Peninsular State has taken the field against the Nobraska bill. He made an eloquent speech in New Hudson, recently, for two hours, upon the fraudulent bill now before Congress to reguldate the Misseuri Comprenise, and introduce Slavery into our northern Territory. Mr. Bingham has been nominated as an Independent Democratic candidate for Governor at the next election.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

A REMARKABLE PASSAGE The new ship Lightning, built by Donald McKay, left

her wharf in Boston at 2 P.M., the 19th February, and was seen by the Arabia on the 4th March, at 1 P. M., going into the Mersey, making her run in 12 days 18 hours, actual time : said to be the shortest time yet made by a sailing vessel between the two continents. The Lightning is the first of three ships ordered from Mr. McKay by Messrs. Jas. Barnes & Co., of Liverpool, for the transportation trade. She is commanded by Capt. Forbes, a worthy and energetic Scotchman, whose passages on the Marco Polo, from England to Australia were probably unsurpassed.

[By Telegraph.] THE ENGRYILLE AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, March 18, 1854. The new steamship Knoxville, Capt Ludlow, from New York, arrived here early this (Saturday) morning, having experienced head winds all the way.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CHARITY AT PORTLAND. PORTLAND, Me . Tuesday, March 21, 1854. The screw steamship Charity, from Greenock on the 22d ult, arrived here this afternoon, having been hem ned in by

THE LATE GALE.

From Our Own Correspondent. SCHENECTADY, N. Y. Saturday, March 18, 1854. At 12 o'clock last night the severest blow came on from the west that the "oldest inhabitant" has known these 30 years. During the day it has continued unabated and reached is hight this afternoon at 3 o'clock. But few houses in city have passed through the hurricane without some dems ge. Chimneys, fire walls, signs, awaings, fences, capings, &c., &c., have suffered severely. The chimneys and fire walls of Harvey Davis's fire houseful and crashed the fire walls of Harvey Davis's fire house fell and crushed the roof of an adjoining house. By a similar mishap Mrs. Ven Felt's millinery shop was demelished. Joseph Horsfell's roof was crushed by the fall of his own chimney. The Folice Court building was unroofed, and the pediment of the South College was blown in, and for some hours it was feared the roof would be carried away.

We have similar reports from neighboring towns.

The gale was more terrific at Oswego than has been known for twenty years, raging all of Friday morning and through Saturday. About one hundred feet of the Government pier was washed away, seven vessels were swept from their moorings, and much damage was done to property in the city. It is feared that disasters have occurred on the lake.

THE CALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

The Cellege School building was unroofed, and the Teachers Cottage was broken in by the falling of timebers. The Institution will be closed in consequence, for a time. The damage in the village was considerable.

FLOODS AND ICE IN CANADA WEST.

The Galt (C. W) Reporter gives the following ac count of a great destruction of property on the Grand

River:
Since the period of the great fire in Main st., in this village, no such calamity has befallen us as that which occurred yesterday, in the destruction of both of the bridges over the Grand River, in this town, and a mass of other property throughout the whole sweep of that river, from Bridgeport to its discharge into the lake.

The river has been frozen this season to a great but not a very alarming extent. But on Tuesday last, owing to the extreme warmth of the weather, and a partial rise in the river, the ice on the upper parts became low-

The river has been trozen this season to a great out not a very alarming extent. But on Tuesday last, owing to the extreme warmth of the weather, and a partial rise in the river, the ice on the upper parts became losened from the banks and was huddled up in immene piles against every obstruction, and of course more particularly against the bridges. The river continued to rise during the night, and the ice to accumulate between Galt and Carliale, and on Wednesday, about noon, the downward tendency of the unweldly materials received a violent impetus by the destruction of a bridge over the Grand River near Bridgeport, belonging to the Grend Trunk Railway.

About 10] o'clock yesterday morning the ice began to break up and tumble over the dam. It came away at first in small and broken up pieces and gave rise to no great alarm. Every second, however, increased the danger, for in half an hour the river had risen above four feet, the velocity of the water had fearfully increased and hage pieces of ice of inconceivable weight began to topple over the dam and erash up against the piers of Mr. Dickson's Bridge. The danger now became imminent; and at a quarter to 11 o'clock all fears were realized by a whole avalanche of ice, impelled by some prodigious trees, a flerce wind and antressistible torrent behind, crushing up against the western pier of the bridge and carrying it off as easily as a child handles its doll.

The noble bridge between Main st. and Queen square has up to this time proudly maintained its standia; though sorely beset by huge bodies of ice, which, now that the Upper Bridge was removed, came down with vastly increased impetus. Meantime, however, the broken portion of the Upper Bridge, with all its huge timbers yet firmly knit together, came wending its way toward the lower bridge, impelled by a fierce torrent, and from its great size manifestly rushing on to the destruction of its fellow. For a moment, however, that destruction secund to be avoidable. Coming broadcled on, it suddenly turned, and present

gave way.

The loss will be very severe, amounting to some \$16,000 to \$50,000 and the loss of husiness consequent on the into \$20,000, and the loss of business consequent on the in terruption of trade will be no trifle.

PLEASANT STATE OF THINGS - See what The Memphis Whig says about the state of society at the South-west:

A few weeks since we saw the corpse of a man at our landing who had been literally riddled by rife balls in an unprovoked meles which took place at the little town of Aberdeen, Arkansas. The murderers are still at large, and so far as we are informed no efforts have been made to apprehend them. A few days since a man was hunted down and shot in the streets of Memphis in broad daylight, in the midst of the usual throng in Front Row—shot down as you would shoot a mad dog; the murderer was acquitted—because it was made to appear that the murdered man had threatened the life of his autagonist. It seems a delicate and fearful thing to threaten the life of a man. To do this it is virtually to outlaw yourself, and become exposed to the vergeance and revenge of an adver-Whig says about the state of society at the South west :

neems a delicate and fearful thing to threaten the life of a man. To do this it is withtally to outlaw yourself, and became exposed to the vengeance and revenge of an adversary. The law has so decreed it, and public sentiment austains it. But to proceed. Not later than last Friday alght a man was that down in a public barroom in this city, and the marderer walked off with actic immunity. From all that we can loars, the mardered '1 was a tentless, peaceable, inoffensive German. It is that in this case the only conceivable explanation is the cool, unprovoked and fiendish deed was sloohel!